

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

No. 783.]

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1801.

[Vol. XV.]

LEXINGTON:—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, (On Main Street)—PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

Guardian of Freedom.

ARRANGEMENTS ARE NOW MAKING, BY JOHN BRADFORD & SON, For re-commencing the publication (in Frankfort) of the **GUARDIAN OF FREEDOM**, Which has been for some time suspended.

This paper will be published once a week, (to commence on Friday the 2d day of October next) executed with an entire New Type, (of which this is a specimen) and on the same sized paper as that on which it was formerly printed, and will contain as much matter as any other News-Paper published at present in the State.

The Price of the **GUARDIAN OF FREEDOM** will be as follows—Two DOLLARS Per Annum, payable in the following articles of good Merchantable Produce, (to be delivered at the Office in Frankfort) viz:—Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Corn, Branley, Whiskey, Cider, Lard, Lard, Lard, Lard, Lard, Bacon and Butter, at the Frankfort market prices; or ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS, in Cash; the payment to be made at the time of subscribing; or Two DOLLARS Cash, payable at the expiration of the year, for which notes of hand will be required, at the time of subscribing. No subscription will be taken for a less term than one year.

An extensive correspondence with Printers in every State in the Union, will enable the Editors to give every interesting article of intelligence a place, as early as can be done in any other paper in Kentucky; and from the low price of their paper, expect it will have a more extensive circulation. The price of Advertisements will be Fifty Cents for the first insertion, and Twenty-Five for every continuance, if the length does not exceed the breadth, and longer ones in that proportion.

It sometimes happens that well grounded complaints are made against a News-Paper, when an over proportion of its columns are occupied with advertisements; to prevent such complaints, the Editors of the **GUARDIAN OF FREEDOM** pledge themselves to their subscribers, that not more than two pages of that paper shall ever be occupied with advertisements at the same time. And in order to serve advertising customers, if more present themselves, a Supplement shall be added.

Subscriptions received by the Editors, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, and by the Post-Masters throughout the State.

SEPTEMBER 11th, 1801.

TO COOPERS.

A GOOD COOPER

MAY hear of a job worth his attention, if application is immediately made to

MAGREAN & POTYER.

Lexington, 14th September, 1801.

Scott County, &c.

The Executors of Anthony Rogers, O. S. 1801. vs. Ephraim Holland, Complainants. In Chancery.

EDWARD GRIMM, Defendant. THE Defendant having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth. On the motion of the complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in November next, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, for two months successively, another posted at the door of the courthouse for Scott County, and a third copy published at the Crossing meeting house, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy. T. H. Hawkins, p.c.s.c.

RAN-AWAY, from the subscriber, on the 23th of August past, a Negro Woman, named C.E.L.E.

Of a black complexion, aged 30 or 40 years of age, very feeble, and well grown—her dress is uncertain. It is thought she will endeavor to cross the Ohio. I will give a generous reward to any person who will deliver said negro to me, in Madison County, on such terms as I shall think proper.

September 12th, 1801. JOHN DENHAM, J.W.

WANTED,

A Negro Boy,

about sixteen or eighteen years old, and

A Negro Girl,

about twelve years old. Payment to be made in CASH—For further information, apply at this office.

COMMISSIONERS appointed by the court of Clark County, will meet at Corbitt Combs's mill, on Friday the ninth of October next, in order to take the depositions of witnesses to perpetuate their testimony, respecting certain claims in a case of Benjamin Combs, made in May or June in the year 1775, and do such other things as may be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

BENJAMIN COMBS.

September 18th, 1801.

NOTICE.

HAVING removed my family to a farm in the neighborhood of Lexington, and intending still to do my business in town, I think it necessary to inform my clients that I have retired from the offices of the Court of Appeals, General Court, and Circuit Court of the United States for Kentucky and the Territories North-West of the Ohio, I shall attend at my office, in Lexington, every day, from nine o'clock in the morning, until one in the afternoon, at which time place, all who have business with me will attend.

J. HUGHES, Lexington, September 11th, 1801.

I will either Sell or Rent, my HOUSES & LOTS

In town, referring a small piece in front of Mr. Reed's (the chair maker) shop, for an Office. If I do not sell, I would make an allowance to any one who would rent for a term of years, for repairs and improvements.

J. HUGHES.

DANVILLE DISTRICT, &c.

August Term, 1801. Abraham Morhouse, complainant, against P. H. N. Tot Bathro, defendant, In Chancery.

THE defendant failing to enter his appearance herein, agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this State—on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that he do appear here on the third day of the next term, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, another copy posted up at the court house door, and a third copy published at the Danville meeting house door, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A Copy. Telle, Willis Green, C. D. D. C.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, on Thursday the 23d of April, a negro man, named

JERRY,

nearly six feet high, quite dark, a few scars near his right eye, occasioned by a burn, remarkable for his light; had on when he went away, a white broad cloth coat, with cup'd buttons, washed with silver, a fawn skin jacket, with black stripes, one pair of new coarse mulin overall, one pair of country linen do, one wool hat, and a bear skin cap, and also took with him a brown beaver coating coat, the skirt of which is torn off. Whoever takes up said negro, and delivers him to the sheriff at Wheeling Ohio county, Virginia, shall receive the above reward, paid by

DAVID LOW.

N. B. If the said negro should be taken in Kentucky, and confined in any jail, by giving notice to William Regier, who resides near Danville, he will redeem the same.

COACH-MAKING.

I will give immediate employ to one or two journeymen Coach-Makers, who are well acquainted with that branch of business.

The Public are respectfully informed that the subscriber still continues to carry on the COACH and CHAIR MAKING BUSINESS, in all their various branches. He is happy also to inform the public that it is now in his power to attend particularly to the Ironing of Carriages, as he is furnished with a fine's's. Shop of his own—and being well convinced that the principal strength of carriages depends on their being well ironed, he is ready to undertake that branch of the business. He has just received, and shortly expects a fresh supply of the Best Painting Materials, from Philadelphia.

JOHN WYATT, Main Street, Lexington, above Samuel Ayres's.

NOTICE.

THAT I will attend (or my son Amos Edwards will, on my behalf) the commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery, under the act entitled "An act to reduce into one, the several acts, to ascertain the boundaries of, and for procuring lands," to meet at Mr. Simons's tavern, in the town of Mount-Sterling, on the 29th of the present month, September, to proceed from thence to the premises herein after mentioned, to establish the special calls of two tracts of land owned in December 1782, in the name of John Edwards, alias of Samuel Beall, for 5722 acres, calling to begin at a buckeye tree marked B, on the north side of Spencer's creek, a branch of Licking, and to run N. 22 W. and down the creek for quantity. The other made December 23d, 1782, in the name of John Edwards, alias of Samuel Beall, for 1029 acres, calling to begin at a small sugar-tree, marked D, on a branch of Hinton, and to run S. 35 E. and thence northwesterly for quantity—And to do such other acts as may be necessary, in conformity to said act. The commissioners aforesaid will proceed from said Simons's house to the tree called for in the first mentioned entry, and will continue from day to day until they shall have finished.

JOHN EDWARDS.

Paris, September 5th, 1801. N. B. The above land will be offered for sale at the time of taking depositions above mentioned.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And ready to be delivered to subscribers,

ORATIONS

ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, &c.

Delivered in the State house in Frankfort on the Fourth day of July last, by Four Students.—A few copies for sale at this office.

European Intelligence.

England.

LONDON, June 22.

PROBABILITIES OF PEACE.

The present moment certainly presents very flattering hopes of a speedy reconciliation between France and Great Britain. It is evident that Buonaparte, contrary to the peculiarity of his character, has for some time used a tone of moderation when speaking of the English, which indicates a wish to close hostilities between the two countries. The language of the Monitor, the official paper of the first consul, has lately exhibited a disposition of the most pacific nature. The professions of Mr. Addington in favor of peace—the renewed interviews between Lord Hawkesbury and Mr. Otto—the frequent communications on the part of the latter with the cabinet of the Tuilleries—the distinguished and amicable reception of Lord St. Helens at Peterburg—the fortunate adjustment of the differences with the powers of the Baltic—all promise the speedy accomplishment of this great and desirable object. When contemplating, therefore a reconciliation of differences between two great rival nations, after nine years obdurate and sanguinary war—a war of giants, when compared with any of those which preceded it—the mind of man, waried by the exhibition of so many disastrous and bloody scenes, dwells with delight on the consolatory idea of returning peace and unclouded days.

But how much the illusion of that idea is lost when we quit this general view in order to examine the different obstacles that will occur in the negotiations to frustrate the laudable intentions of our ministry! It is at the very moment when France proclaims its moderation, the only basis of a suitable peace, that its ambitious projects are more and more developed. After having declared in 1792, that it wished not to make conquests, and that it only fought for liberty, we saw it soon afterwards invade all the countries situated to the west between its ancient frontiers and the Rhine, and to the east and south as far as the Alps. After having thus declared that it required no other limits but those which that river and the mountains had fixed for France, we see the confular republic seeking to enrich itself at the expence of Switzerland, and demanding of the latter a cession of the important country of Valais, in order that it might be united with Piedmont, finally designed to be incorporated with the mother republic. Thus, by establishing itself beyond the two great chains of the Alps, it will be enabled to rule with despotic sway over the rest of Italy, and subject that important country to its empire.

If we may believe the reports in circulation, Spain is to pay for the establishment of the duke of Parma in Tuscany, and is intended union with Portugal, by ceding the provinces of Catalonia and Sicily to France, and thus give the latter the same influence in Spain which it possesses in Italy, by the acquisition of Piedmont. Who can therefore calculate on the immeasurable extent of the confular ambition? Or what conquests will suffice to gratify its devouring avidity?

But sufficient attention seems not to have been paid to the seeds of eternal war the elements of political dissension, which the first consul has spread over the whole surface of the continent. The imagination is lost in contemplating the ravages which the system of the indomitable will produce in Germany; and the petty Ruffia induced, perhaps by Prussia and Russia may be the means of a new contest, equally fierce and bloody as the last. It is well known that the king of Prussia views with jealousy and alarm these transactions, and that in ratifying the treaty of Berlin he has reserved to himself the personal influence and intermediate interference in the execution of the partitions.

If we turn our attention to the east it offers to us similar results. The interests of the new French government, as well as of the old, are essentially linked with the preservation of the Turkish empire in Europe. It is through the apathy of that government that France has been able to maintain a preponderance in the Archipelago and the Levant. The wish of exciting against us an enemy in the empire of Russia, has induced the first consul

to propose to him the execution of the old project of Catharine II. for the invasion of European Turkey; but that proposition always opposed, or eluded by the ancient French government, is only employed by the present as a Machiavelian trick. It must perceive that the Russians when matters of that interfering country would carry on a trade themselves and rule in the Mediterranean. By the secret articles of the treaty of Luneville, the emperor of Germany, it is said, is to be partner in the division of European Turkey, to recompense him for the sacrifices he has already made to France. Sooner or later, we may perhaps see the two emperors engaged in a fierce conflict for this bone of contention; and while they are fighting to decide who shall have the greater share, it is then that the confular government, recovered from the shocks of the revolution, will seek to profit by their division and their weakness, to assert that ascendancy which France has always expected in the Mediterranean. Such is the first view in which the pacific system of Buonaparte presents itself—a system organizing perpetual wars—a system conceived for revolutionizing all Europe—if some exterminating power should not arrest the hero, or some benignant genius dissipate these destructive elements.

(Oracle.)

Germany.

WESEL, June 6.

The army of observation continues to occupy its former positions, and nothing has yet taken place that indicates the evacuation of the electorate of Hanover. It is even stated with confidence, that after the grand review of Magdebourg, some more regiments will arrive on the banks of the Wezer. Magazines of provisions are certainly collecting in this quarter.

American Intelligence.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26.

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE LATE EVENTS AT

St. DOMINGO.

The transactions, which have lately taken place in the island of St. Domingo, are of a nature much more serious and interesting than they appear to have been considered by those papers in which the subject has been touched. To the principle of independency, where there is a competency of means and civilization to enforce order and policy, there can be no possible objection; it is the right of every nation, however small, to will its own independence and the form of its government; but we are among those who deny the competency and question the legality of the authorities assumed by the extravagant organization which has lately been set up in St. Domingo.

Neither can we give all credit that has been given to Toussaint Louverture for the supposed capacity of his mind. In the new system of what is called a constitution, we see nothing to respect, nothing to admire, & much to excite abhorrence and disgust. In truth it is but a parody on the present unprincipled government of France; despotism, contrived with so much ingenuity as to afford every facility to the concentration of power and no check on usurpation or protection of the rights of the people.—This is now, as it ever has been, our opinion of the constitution formed by Buonaparte, to whose talents we are ready to subscribe, and in whose disposition we shall be willing to trust until a peace shall tell his choice between a glorious name and the freedom of his country, or the admiration mixed with the execration of mankind.

The constitution of St. Domingo is in truth but a spurious mimicry of the constitution of the 8th Brumaire, wherein every thing that is plausibly good is rejected and every thing that is practically bad is made worse. Buonaparte avoided the odious form of an individual despotism by making the executive a nominal triumvirate; Toussaint throws aside even this sacrifice to popular sentiment. Buonaparte makes his power durable for ten years, the black confers for life! Buonaparte institutes a council of state of

twenty or thirty members with particular functions, Touissant institutes a council of six.

Through the whole of this new made mould, no man who regards human rights or free government can discover anything to admire. It is a despotism of the worst kind, formed in the worst manner, conceived in treachery and masked by hypocrisy; which, however, the circumstances of a singular date of things may procure obedience under it, cannot be productive of social security, permanent peace, external or internal confidence. It may indeed concentrate the force, ignorance, and superstition, in the great body of the unfortunate and injured defendants of Africa, and expatriate them for mischief—and it may spread one day the storm of retaliating destruction upon the heads of the *whites*, who may be as the mulattoes already have been in that island, extirpated; and if we could calculate upon the duration of such power, *see to the countries in its neighborhood.*

Considering it in another view—the allegiance which this self appointed d. c. professes towards France. No man can read it, but will perceive this condition to have been formed by some enemy to the French revolution. It is a bitter and malignant desire on free government, and on the French nation. The idea of a tributary Mogul or Rajah, or even of a king of Portugal or Stadtholder, we can readily conceive, because the examples are familiar to our daily knowledge, but that of an hereditary fellow citizen, or of an hereditary chief, owing allegiance to a chief not hereditary, or to a nation where popular right is at least professedly maintained, is an absurdity so monstrous that we are really astonished to find any epithet, but that of abhorrence, belted upon the transaction.

But it will be said, either that the blacks are too ignorant, or that a despotism was necessary for their emancipation. Such are the excuses already made for innovation on the rights of the people, such are the arguments of all usurpers. And it would be vain to shew the absurdity by the example of Paraguay, or by the notorious fact that despotism never favors virtue, nor promotes the emancipation of the mind from ignorance. Touissant may have all the cunning which supplies frequently the want of more generous talents, but it is clear that he has been the tool of others, and the dupes even of his own cupidity. That he may feel a justifiable desire for the emancipation of his race is allowed, it is believed to be not only a passion with him, but to be a powerful agent of his ambition. But we will not say all that suggests itself to us upon this topic—to the fourth of the States it is an occurrence that demands their particular and constant reflection. It ought to suggest to the union the necessity of providing every possible means of security—they ought to consider whether it would not be advisable to call upon congress to open by every means the channels of population, to hold out invitation to emigrants from the nations of Europe, and to render the inducement greater to actual settlers in the States of the Potomac—the individual States should make the period of local naturalization to actual settlers proportionally short, as they should settle further south, as for example, in Virginia the settler might be vested with all the rights of a citizen, as it regards the State, in three years, in North Carolina two years, in South Carolina 18 months, and Georgia one year; and so on corresponding to the latitude of places in the western States.

The Southern States cannot turn their attention too early or earnestly to their internal situation—and congress cannot act with too much care—for the whole of the union, even those who may not be so immediately concerned, are as seriously though collaterally involved in the effects apprehended. It is a subject of the most delicate nature—and more care and should be thought and done upon it than ought to be published.

The federal constitution, requiring that the naturalization laws should be uniform, would appear to interfere with what we have suggested concerning a graduated scale in the Southern States. We think it proper to repeat, that we mean such a graduation to be confined to the local or State rights; for example, the choice of State magistrates and legislators, and not the votes for members of the federal government that we make no doubt that the people are now convinced that the naturalization law, now in existence, and which was created for party purposes, ought to be repealed, and a more liberal law instituted.

Aurora.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, August 1. ARMED NEUTRALITY

There are many weeks enough to believe, on the authority of a few paragraphs in the English newspapers, which are copied with as much fidelity as if they were really entitled to credit, that the armed neutrality in the north of Europe is no longer to be considered as having a political existence. They view a solemn defensive covenant among some of the oldest and most respectable nations as a measure to be revoked with as much facility as a law would be set aside in a court of justice. They forget what happened in the American war, when this compact was first invented by Dr. Franklin. At that time the British government was compelled, on the 21st of April, 1781, to issue orders and instructions "charging and enjoining the commanders of all ships of war and the commanders of all vessels having letters of marque and reprisal, not to stop or detain any ships or vessels in the Baltic for the purpose of making prizes of them." These orders were one consequence of the armed neutrality at that period. But the Russians, Danes, and Swedes, under the auspices of Catharine, supported by the king of Prussia, had still further advantages secured to them; and the sea was free from all vexatious interruptions during the war, till the peace of 1783 put a period to its deviations; by the final triumph of the allied powers, and the complete establishment of our national independence.

It must be obvious that the British at this moment, struggling as they are with innumerable difficulties, must assume the best countenance their affairs will admit. On the other side, it is scarcely conceivable that a project so useful to neutral commerce will be rescinded at the mouth of the first gun that has been fired at Copenhagen. Such changes do not so easily happen. It is more likely that the Northern Powers wanted time and opportunity to prepare and display their strength. The British were suddenly upon them. A little policy might prevent injury. A few general expressions on the part of Alexander would not signify much; and as the British mean now to leave the Baltic it seems as if a great object of the confederacy was already secured.

As to this treaty of defence being neutralized by future modifications, such an hypothesis is hardly admissible. It is conceived that the death of the emperor Paul and the release of the English vessels led to this consequence. But the detention of the British in Russia was on a very different account. The Swedes and Danes were never responsible for that act; that was Paul's affair, solely and exclusively, even according to the British papers. Alexander does not appear to have promised to acquiesce in any other than an honorable settlement. His navy is growing fast. It would be degrading with his government, in the eyes even of the federal friends of England and a limited trade, if he was merely to submit without a single effort.

There are some so completely English, that they seem to forget they are citizens of an independent country, that has rights and interests of its own. They forget that president Washington's proclamation contended for the modern law, though it was sufficiently accommodating in every other particular. It is true, our ambassador at Berlin, we hear, was three months persuading the Prussians to infer the ancient law, and to yield the right of search, in our late Prussian treaty. Mr. Adams's friends may one day be called upon to explain this circumstance. In the first treaty with Prussia the provisions were very different. It is to be hoped that the modern law will be maintained, and that the papers respecting the negotiation at the court of Berlin will be laid before the public.

August 10.

TRIAL of FAIRBANKS.

The grand jury consisting of twenty very respectable men, by an unanimous voice returned a bill of indictment against *Jason Fairbanks*, of Dedham, for the willful murder of Elizabeth Fales.

The indictment charged the prisoner that he, on the 18th day of May, 1831, wilfully, maliciously, and of his malice aforethought, with a knife, made an assault on the deceased, and murdered her.

On this indictment he was arraigned on Wednesday, and by his own consent Thursday was assigned for his trial. On Thursday morning, at eight o'clock, he was brought into court, and being informed of his right to challenge, he challenged a number of the jury, and then his trial proceeded. He was assisted by Mr. Otis and Mr. Lowell, as his counsel, appointed by the court at his request.

The attorney general opened the trial by stating the facts generally, which he expected would appear in evidence. He explained the nature of positive and presumptive evidence, and informed the court and jury that the trial would contain much of the latter—that he should not make use of any confessions, made by the prisoner after the murder was committed.

The government counsel examined between thirty and forty witnesses. By the testimony of these a great variety of circumstances were proved, from whence the following facts were made to appear:

That the prisoner is about twenty-one years of age, the deceased was eighteen. That he was much of an invalid, debilitated in his right arm, and had lived an idle life. That he had a kind of fondness for the deceased, and that she paid much more attention to him than to any other young man; but he was not allowed to visit her father's house, which was more than one mile from that of his own father. They had been in the habit of meeting frequently in company with others, walking together and separating themselves in the walks from other people. The prisoner had used revengeful threatenings against her family, probably because he was not allowed to visit her. On Saturday the 16th of May, he told two of his friends that he should meet her in the pasture on Monday, and endeavor to induce her to go off with him, and marry him, and that if he refused to do so he would attempt her chastity. She was healthy and cheerful—walked to meeting, nearly two miles on the 17th; being in the practice of singing at public worship, she joined the choirers and sung freely. On Monday morning she began with the family business, and with her mother, sister, &c. went thro' the usual business of washing, in the forenoon. Being engaged to go out on a visit with her sister and others in the afternoon she dined early, on milk, which she frequently used for her dinner. She had been remarkably gay all the morning. She went at half past twelve to Mrs. Guild's who lived about eighty rods further west by her father's. Her business there was to receive a book she had lent, but the family having not done with it, she did not bring it away. She carried there until nearly two o'clock, gay and cheerful; when she came out she stopped at the door ten minutes or more, sporting with a child of three or four years old. No notice was taken which way she walked, but she left the house firing as she went. A few minutes past three o'clock she was found in a lot called Mafon's pasture, by her father and kindman, eighty rods from her father's house and about the same distance from Mrs. Guild's. The lines from her father to Guild's, to the place where she was found, and from thence to her father's, form a triangle of nearly equal sides.

When her father came to her, she was alive. Her throat was cut into the wind-pipe, and nearly to the back part of it. She had a wound, made with a small knife, by a stab, in her back between her shoulder blades, beside the back bone and not far below the neck: one fist in her side, six deep wounds in her left arm, some of which severed the tendons, two slight wounds in her right arm, and one deep one in her left thumb, which severed the ball from the bone. When her father came to her he laid with her face on a stone, breathed through the wound in her throat and expired within a few minutes.

To fix the murder on the defendant it was proved that he had informed two persons of his expecting to meet her there for the purposes above mentioned, and that he had about two o'clock proceeded to that place; that two young women heard her screams of distress for ten or fifteen minutes, about 3 o'clock; and knew her voice and mentioned to each other that she was in distress: the wind blew fresh from where she was to the place, the distance being about Seventy rods.

Her mother became anxious for her return, looked out a few minutes after three, and the prisoner went with blood, holding a bloody knife in his hand, was seen by her coming to the door. The alarm being given, her father went to the place where the body was, on the prisoner's lying where she laid and that she was dead. He had a wound in his throat which did not injure his wind-pipe, several in his body, and one in his thigh made with the knife, but none of them deep. Next one in his belly: he has recovered of these some time ago.

The knife he had in his hand he borrowed that morning, as he said to mend a pen: it was small, and rather dull. By the side of her body his great coat, which three witnesses swore he went out with after one o'clock, and his pocket book were found. No knife or instrument was found near her body, and her mother and

sister swore that she carried none with her. Her shawl and shoes were off, and a paper, purporting to be a certificate of his having been duly published to her, torn in pieces and bloody, was found near her. It appeared in evidence, that this paper was made by a young woman, a niece of his, the day before, very innocently on her part; nor did it appear that he had any intentions to use it in this way, when he requested to have it made, and her name was put in, voluntarily by the young woman; but after he took it in his hand he said, "*Ab Bessy Fales, that will do.*"

The points made by the Attorney General on this evidence were: that she was killed with that knife; that the prisoner was present when she was killed; that no other person was present with them; that he must have killed her, unless he had destroyed her own life.

His counsel defended him on the supposition, that he and she were fond of each other; that they were both afflicted with adverse circumstances, and agreed severally to kill themselves; that he lent her the knife for the purpose, but that when she had effectually used it, he was not to successful as the was.

To maintain this position, they attempted to enquire of witnesses, whether he did not tell this tale to her mother, when he came to her, covered with blood.

The Attorney general objected to evidence of his declarations in his own favor, because as he had not used them against him they ought not to be used for him, relying that declarations made by criminals in their own favor were never used for, unless they were against them. The court did not allow his declarations to be used. Had they been used, her mother would no doubt, have sworn, that he told her Bessy was dead in the pasture, that he had killed herself with that knife, and that he had tried to kill himself—but advised her father not to go, because he could not relieve her, for she was in fact dead; that when her kindman went towards the place he called to him to bring his pocket book, which he had left by the deceased; but this was not in evidence on that trial, but had been before the grand jury.

The counsel for the defendant introduced witnesses, principally to establish the fact of a fondness between them; and for full six hours defended him in a strain of eloquence which is not frequently equalled in any country.

The Attorney-General in closing the trial, insisted that the evidence proved his intention to violate her chastity, at that time and place, by force, unless she would agree to go off with him to be married on that false certificate; that she in resentment had torn that paper, and that he attempted to possess her, but, finding his strength not equal to the attempt, drew his knife and cut her arms, while they were held in defence of her throat; that the wound given in her back directly in, could not have been made by her own hand; that if she cut her throat first, she could not give the other wounds, nor could she give that, if the others were first made. That as the prisoner by his own position must have lent the knife, and have seen her lacerate and wound herself, no presumptions remained in his favor. That even, on his own position, he had a heart void of social duty, and fatally bent on mischief—the genuine malice aforethought.

The judges were accurate and minute in summing up the evidence to the jury.

The jury went out on Friday evening after ten o'clock. And returned their verdict next morning, that the prisoner was GUILTY!!

The Court on Saturday passed SENTENCE OF DEATH upon him: In which the Chief Justice addressed him in terms preading the heinousness of his crime before him, and exhorting him to repentance;—but he remained as he always has done, obstinately inflexible—the only person in the whole assembly who was not affected at the solemnity of the scene.

The judgment of the Court and the final verdict of the jury, have received universal approbation.

Lexington, September 21.

DIED, in this town on Wednesday last after a short illness, JAMES BLISS, Esq. attorney at law.

Near this place Mr. WILLIAM FULLERTON, a citizen of Philadelphia.

CHARACTER

OF
TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

(Concluded from our last.)

Touissant hearing of his malice, sent a message to general Maitland, saying, he

had a favor to ask. "What was it?" To send his matter to him. The general did so; and Touissant relieved his matter to his estates, and gave him negroes for their cultivation. He behaved in the most affectionate and kind manner to him who had truly been his father.

General Maitland, upon this, sent a message, asking a favor of Touissant. What is it? To restore a dozen of the principal planters to their estates. Touissant defied they might be sent to his care. They were so. He clapped them in prison.

Some days afterwards, he had them brought into a church, before a large body of his fellow blacks; and he mounted the pulpit to preach a sermon; for his prowess in arms is but a small part of his distinction. Here he enforced the virtue of forgiveness to the repentant saying: "We were for a while Spaniards, (the blacks fled to the Spanish protection, in the beginning of the troubles,) but we were misled. We were born Frenchmen, and now we are Frenchmen again. These twelve men have all been misled. They were born Frenchmen. For a time they have been British; but now they returned and are Frenchmen again. Let us embrace." Here Touissant embraced them, and reconciled his followers—He restored them to their estates, and gave them negroes as servants.

It would be the disposition of a little mind, in Touissant's situation, to hate and persecute the whites; but he knows well that the island cannot flourish without them; that they are necessary to cultivation and good government, to the commerce and prosperity of the place. Therefore his chief aim is to restore the planters, and revive the trade. He fears that France will one day endeavor to punish him as a rebel; but this France will never be able to accomplish. Hedouville the French commissary is a fool & person of no influence: Touissant disregards him; but all Touissant's acts are in the name of the French republic, for which alone he pretends to act; his utmost wish is that the Directory would name him their general. Touissant is anxious to find a market for the produce of the island; and there is an understanding, as if a treaty had been concluded. Col. Grant is appointed our agent in St. Domingo. His ostensible business is to settle some points about the evacuation of the island; but his real business is to establish a trade, by which the whole produce of St. Domingo will be brought to Jamaica. [Low. Pop.]

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

GLASGOW, July 25.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary. Downing-street, July 21.

A dispatch of which the following is a copy has been this day received at the office of the right hon. lord Robert one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, from lieutenant general the hon. sir John Hely Hutchinson, K. B. commanding his majesty's forces in Egypt.

Head Quarters camp near Alkum, June 1.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your lordship that the French had abandoned the position of El Alt, on the 7th May, which we occupied the same evening, and on the 9th, we were advanced to Rhamanie, where the French were posted with upwards of three thousand infantry and eight thousand cavalry. We at first imagined that they might have endeavored to have maintained that position, but our corps on the eastern bank of the Nile having got into their rear, took the fort of Rhamanie in reverse, which probably induced the enemy to retire in the night between the 9th and 10th leaving a garrison in the fort, which surrendered in the morning, amounting to 110 men, commanded by a chief de brigade; we also took the same day about fifty cavalry and three officers coming from Alexandria. As the enemy retired towards Cairo, it became necessary to follow them, in order to cover the army of the Grand Vizier, and to secure a junction with the expected reinforcements from India.

Nothing happened of any importance until the 14th, when we fell in with a valuable convoy of goods on the Nile. They had come from Cairo down to the canal of Menoufi, which joins the Damietta and Rosetta branches of the river. From this circumstance they knew nothing of the retreat of the French. About 600 hundred and fifty prisoners fell into our hands and several heavy guns of some of them intended for the defence of Alexandria. The convoy itself was very valuable and is a great loss to the enemy. We found on board all kinds of clothing, wine, spirits, &c. and about five thousand pounds in money.

On the 17th, which

we were informed by the Arabs that a considerable body of French coming from Alexandria, were advancing towards the Nile, near the spot where the boats of the captain Pacha were. The cavalry were immediately ordered out, with two pieces of cannon under the command of brigadier general Doyle, supported by his brigade of infantry, colonel Cavalier, who commanded the French convoy, as soon as he perceived the boats of the captain Pacha, suspected that our army must be near, and therefore retired into the desert, where we followed him. The cavalry came up with him, after a march of about three hours. A flag of truce was sent to them by major Wilson of the Horse, requiring them to surrender, on condition that their private property should be respected, and that they should be sent to France by the first convenient opportunity. With these terms they complied, and laid down their arms. They amounted in all, to about 600 men, cavalry and artillery, together with a considerable portion of the dromedary corps one four pounder, and 550 camels. The prisoners are all Frenchmen, and of the best troops they have in Egypt.

On the 17th of May, the enemy retired from the fort of Libet, on the Damietta Branch, and formed a junction with about two hundred men which they had at Burs, this fort they also evacuated and embarked in five small vessels, four of which have been taken and carried into Aboukir bay; the fifth endeavored to escape towards Cyprus, but a Turkish frigate was left in chase of her; so that it is more than probable she has shared the same fate. The garrisons of the two forts consisted of about seven hundred men; so that in all we have taken, from the 9th till the 20th, nearly three hundred men, which makes a considerable diminution of the enemy's force in this country.

The French made a most extraordinary rapid march from Rhamanie to Gazah, where they arrived on the 13th, and crossed the river Boudak.

On the 15th they marched to attack the Grand Vizier's army. His highness anticipated their intention, and made a forward movement with a considerable body of cavalry on the night between the 15th and 16th. The armies remained for some hours in the presence of each other, when the Ottoman troops attacked at about 8 o'clock in the morning, and after an action of 7 hours the French retired, having lost between 3 and 400 men killed and wounded. They were nearly the same people who had retreated from Rhamanie, & were about 4 or 4500 men.

I congratulate your Lordship upon the event of this very important action; I have also much pleasure in informing you, that the Mamelukes, under the orders of Osman Bey (successor of Murad Bey) to the amount of about 1500 cavalry, inferior or certainly to none in the world. I am sanguine enough to hope that the most successful good effect, will arise from this junction, as they have a most intimate knowledge of the country, and the greatest influence among the inhabitants.

I enclose you the capitulation of the fort of Rhamanie, and also a return of the killed and wounded on the 9th May, which I rejoice has been to very inconsiderable.

(Signed)

J. H. HUTCHINSON.

To the Rt. Hon. Lord Hobart.

PARIS, July 18.

We have already announced the arrival of admiral Gantheaume at Derna, a city of Africa, in the kingdom of Barca. We are informed, by more detailed accounts that the number of troops that landed amounts to 8000 men, and that they had only a march of five days to Egypt. Rear Admiral Gantheaume, after having passed the Straights of Messina, sailed towards the northern coast of the Nile of Candia, from whence he directed his course towards the south, & arrived at the above mentioned place without having been met by either admiral Warren or Bickerton, whom Lord Keith had sent to look after the French squadron. This account was sent from Leghorn, by a courier to Gen. Money, at Genoa. The unanimity & concert which appeared in the dispositions of the several captains, and other circumstances, give great probability to this account—of which, however, we will wait for confirmation.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the frigate Philadelphia, capt. Barron, dated off the rock of Gibraltar, July 17, to his friend in this city. "We arrived at Gibraltar on the 11th inst. in good health. We found there the Grand Admiral's (Lord High Admiral's) ship of war and brig. We continued at Gibraltar only two days. Our commo-

dore, (Dale) in the President and the Experiment, went up the Straights on a cruiser. The Essex, Capt. Bainbridge, took a fleet under convoy, and we are to cruise at the mouth of the Gut for the Tripolitan admiral, & should he dare to venture out, we shall surely take him.—On the 28th June, off Cadiz, we were boarded by a British fleet of 6 sail; and on the 20th going up the Gut, we met 3 French line of battle ships. On the 5th July, the English Squadron came up from Cadiz, and an engagement ensued, which lasted with desperate fighting on both sides, for four hours.—In the evening we were informed that the English had lost one ship, the Hamiral, and had gone into the Gut, while the French had put into Algeiras.

"On the 12th inst. at night, to windward, we discovered a great smok, and heard a violent explosion. It proceeded from a second engagement between the English, and French and Spaniards. We learnt that during the action two Spanish ships* of 112 guns each, blew up. After which the English engaged and pursued the remaining part of the fleet, which put into Cadiz. On the 15th going up the Gut we observed in every direction the floating remains of the wrecks &c."

[*These were doubtless the admiral Real Carlos and the S. Harmenigoldo—See extracts from the Gibraltar papers.]

Extract of another letter from an officer on board the Philadelphia, dated July 20, 1801.

"On the 13th another action took place, between the French, Spaniards & English. The Spaniards, when they discovered the English, got into confusion, and two 3 deckers got foul of each other—they cried out enemy! and began firing at one another. In short they took fire and both blew up. There were but 95 men saved from both ships out of 3000; the rest of the Spaniards ran and left the French ships (3) to fight 5 English. The headmost of the English brought to the sternmost of the French. An English 74 was soon disabled. By that time two more of the English came up—the Frenchman struck—the other two got into Cadiz. At one time the French admiral had 4 English 74's upon him and beat them off!"

"There are a number of Americans here. One of them challenged the Tripolitan Admiral out to fight him, but the latter would not accept the invitation.—He is afraid to leave Gibraltar."

2 PUBLIC NOTICE.

AT a meeting of a number of citizens at Mr. Washburn's tavern, the 10th day of September, A. C. it has been resolved, that the following sketch of a plan, for a final redemption of the negro slaves, should be inserted in the public papers; viz.

A Society to be formed, which raises a fund by charity or loan, the money lent to be repaid with interest at a certain time—Security given for it by the Society.—Suitable slaves to be bought, to the extent of the fund—these to be hired out till the hire amounts to the purchase money and the interest—then to work one year for their education and another for the fund—then to be examined by the Society—if fit to be manumitted, but not lawfully, till by several years good behavior, they have showed themselves worthy of liberty. Slaves unfit for liberty, to work for the fund—the children, born in slavery, to be bound out, like white children, and to work two years for the fund, before manumission—negro-women, married to slaves not to be manumitted lawfully, and their children bound out for education at *supra*.

In this manner the fund will increase by the money bestowed, the interest of it, and the contribution of the negroes—no injury be done to any man's property—only such slaves, as are fit for liberty, manumitted—the number of free hirings in the state augmented—Slavery in time made unprofitable—and gradually extinguished.

The generous, pious and patriotic citizens of Kentucky are hereby invited to attend on the second Thursday of October, which will be the 8th of the said month, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. Washburn's tavern, on the road from Lexington to Bourbon, to consider, amend, or augment the above plan, which then will be laid before them at large.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Paris, Bourbon county,

A NEGRO BOY,

about 5 feet 10 inches high, and 25 years of age, yellow complexion, had on when taken linen clothes, and calls himself AMBROSIE, and says he belongs to Wm. Buckner living at the Goshorn, and the owner can have him by paying all reasonable charges.

Henry Buchanan, Jailor.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 26th instant, out of the pasture field of the subscriber, living near the head of the Big Springs, Cumberland county, state of Pennsylvania,

A BRIGHT BAY HORSE,

about 5 years old, between 15 and 16 hands high, about dozen white hairs near the root of his tail, a-bout half of his mane is worn up with the collar; he was cut about two years ago, gelding, proud, in there remains a considerable lump which appears plain upon examining; he is a natural trotter, and moves his head up and down when trotting, it stood before with old flows. The above reward will be given for recovering the horse to the owner who get him again, or reasonable charges if brought home—and thirty dollars for securing the thief in any goal, to that he may be brought to justice.

PETER COPE.

August 31, 1801.

N. B. The man who is supposed to have stolen the above horse is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, full and fresh faced, built tidy, but not long. He stole another horse in Berkeley county, and is making for Kentucky.

Lexington Races.

WILL commence on the second Wednesday in October next, agreeable to the rules of that turf, and free for any horse, mare or gelding.

First day, the winning horse, four mile heats, shall be entitled to two-thirds of the subscription money.

Second day, the winning horse, three mile heats, shall be entitled to the remaining third.

Third day, the winning horse, two mile heats, shall be entitled to the entrance money of that and the two preceding days.

September 6, 1801.

N. B. One time round the course will be considered a mile.

I HAVE FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE SEMINARY LOT No. 7, in MPKE's survey of 65 acres, adjoining Philip Webber, with about 16 acres of an improvement several convenient CABINETS, 2 acres MEADOW, and water plenty. The yearly rent FIVE DOLLARS, it is First of First Rate LAND and lies well, with good timber, the place in good repair; it is 30 acres of the best sugar cane I ever saw untouched. The purchaser may have possession the first day of next, the place shown, and terms made known by Philip Webber, adjoining the premises.

JOHN FLICKNER.

Sept. 14th, 1801.

THOMAS REID,

Copper and Tin Smith,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed his shop from opposite Mr. Bradford's printing office, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Ch. Humphreys, next door above Mr. Wm. Morton's, and nearly opposite Mr. Broun's tavern, where he continues to carry on his business as usual.

He will take two or three apprentices to the above business.

NOTICE.

PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT will be kept at the SIGN OF THE BUFFALO, On Main street, in Lexington, opposite the Public square.

NOTICE.

The subscriber intending to start for PHILADELPHIA, in November next,

Requests all those indebted to him by bond, note or book account, to make payment before that time. Those who fail to comply with this notice may calculate on suits being commenced against them.

ALEX. PARKER.

Lexington, September 21, 1801.

N. B. Merchandise and HEMP will be taken, at the market price, for debts.

A. P.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Russell's road, three miles from Lexington, a brown mare, about twelve years old, no brand perceivable, one fadole foot on the off side, a natural trotter, about fourteen hands high; appraised to 10l.

RICHARD TOMLINSON.

Fayette county, April 15th, 1801.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Lyons run, one sorrel filly, about thirteen hands high, no brand, has a blaze face, and her off hind foot white; appraised to 10l.

EZEKIEL LYENS.

Mercer county, May 25th, 1801.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Knox county, one Black Roan Horse, eleven or twelve years old, about fourteen hands high, a number of saddle sores, and a white streak across his neck occasioned its support by the collar, branded on both shoulders and the near thigh, with the letter P, trots naturally; appraised to thirty dollars.

JONATHAN McNEIL.

May 22d, 1801.



FRESH MEDICINE.

Just arrived from Philadelphia, at our shop, near the Stray-Pen, Lexington, and to be sold for CASH, Fine Linen, or Flax-Seed.

Also RED CLOVER SEED,

FOR SALE.

ANDW. McCALL & Co.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

[ORIGINAL.]

ON SPRING,

In imitation of Horace.
DEFECTIONE MUSA, &c.

By WILLIAM LITTELL, ESQ.

The snow's length defin'd away
Before the fens prolific ray
The tender grass appears:
The trees their verdure re-assume,
A verdant gay, a lively bloom.
The face of Nature wears
Tumultuous floods in peace subside,
Decreasing rivers flow gently,
Along their winding way:
While flowing virgins float and fair,
With graceful mien, and cheerful air,
Upon their margins play.
The year which flows rolls away,
The hour which robs us of the day,
A mournful lesson brings;
Silent they teach us to be wise,
And not to look below the skies.
For everlasting things
The vernal winds dissolve the frost,
The spring is next in summer lost.
Then summer comes in summer's way,
And autumn comes with fruit-replete,
And in the closing circle meets
The cheerful winter day.
The waving moon in the changing fun
The same old circles runs
Through all preceding years:
Still vernal winds unbind the plains,
The gentle warmth and summer rains
Wash nature's toil repairs.
But when the spring of life is o'er,
The bloom of youth returns no more!
And summer's brightness flies
Contrite, from darkness from that gloom
Which overhides the deary tomb.
The close of human day,
Who knows? its heavenly light and power
Will deign to add another hour
To life's uncertain fun?
Who knows but that we may be made
But lifeless dust, and empty shade,
Before the rising day?
Then seize on happiness to day,
Indulge in pleasure while you may,
And what you have enjoy.
Where'er with generous hand you give,
A greedy heir will ne'er abuse,
Or wantonly destroy.

ANECDOTE.

One of the Dover stages, on its way to London, was stopped by a single highwayman, but being informed by the coachman, there was no inside passengers, and only one in the basket, and he a lair, the robber instantly proceeded to exercise his functions upon the honest tar: When waking him out of his sleep, Jack demanded to know what he wanted? To which the son of plunder replied—"Your money."—"You didn't have it," says Jack.—"No, replied the robber, then I'll blow your brains out,"—"Be it your eyes, blow away," says Jack, "I may as well be without brains as without money—Drive on coachboy."

DAVID REID,
SADDLER,

REMOVED his shop from the corner of Main and Confess streets, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. J. P. P. opposite the Presbyterian meeting-house, where he now lives, and intends carrying on his business as usual, he flatters himself from his increasing attention to business, and the opportunity he has had of acquiring general knowledge of it, to hold his share of the public esteem.

Lexington, Feb. 16th 1850.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted. D. R.

LAND FOR SALE.

I AM authorized by gentlemen of respectability in Philadelphia, to sell about one hundred and eighty thousand acres of

LAND.

In different parts of this State, some of it MILITARY LANDS south of Green River.—The payments will be made easy. I will take a small part in CASH, the balance in HORSES, FLOUR, HEMP or TOBACCO; or allow a credit for three fourths of the purchase money, payable in one, two and three years.—A description of the LAND, and particulars of the terms may be had by applying to me in Lexington.

Thos. Bodley.

December 20th, 1850.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living at Mann's Lick about the 28th December last a Negro man named

HARRY,

about 25 years of age, upwards of six feet high, very likely, active and well made, has a variety of clothing with him, among which is the following: A new green broad cloth coat, fawn-down jacket, gingham do. white shirt, new leather overalls, calico hat, a new grey linen hunting shirt, old cloth overalls, strong new shoes, &c. &c. Any person who will secure the above negro in any Jail, so that I get him again, shall receive TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS reward, or the above reward if brought home, paid by me.

JAMES F. MOORE.

CHEAP GOODS.

Sam'l. & Geo. Trotter
HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their Store, on Main Street, Lexington, an extensive and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Groceries, China, Glass, Queens and Tin Ware, Nails, Bar-Iron, Steel, &c. &c. which they offer for sale either wholesale or retail, for Cash in hand. Having bought a considerable share of the present importation at Vendue, purchasers may depend on receiving greater bargains than any hitherto sold in this State. No credit can be given, on any conditions what ever.

Lexington, 20th April, 1851.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscribers from Philadelphia, inform their friends in particular, and the public in general, that they have just commenced the various branches of COACH & COACH PARTS MAKING, PAINTING & TRIMMING, opposite Mr. David Stout's Lime-Stone Store, and near Messrs. Balfour and Nancarrow's Factory, where those who chose to employ them, may have their work done at the shortest notice, the most reasonable price, and the neatest manner.

Richard Ashton,
John W. Stout.

Lexington, Mass. 14th 1851.

JOHN LOWRY,
HAT MANUFACTURER,

HAS just received at his Stand on Main cross street, near the corner of Sho' Street (Lexington), such a supply of Furs of different kinds, as enables him to furnish any article in his line, buffets, seals, &c. and on moderate terms, at any other factory in this State. From his knowledge of the trade and attention to business, he hopes a continuation of public patronage.

CASH or HATS, will be given in exchange for Lamb's wool, or wool of the second sheering.

August 19 1851.

State of Kentucky,
Floyd Court of Quarter Sessions,

August Term, 1851.
William Meade, Complainant,

against

Thomas Albury, Matthias Harman, and

Ezekiel Drady, Defendants.

THE Defendants, Albury and Harman not having entered their appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth. On motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear on the second day of the next October term, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be published two months in one of the Kentucky newspapers, and a copy read at the Methodist meeting in Prentissburg, for the immediately after divine service, and another copy posted on the door of the court house.

A copy, Tels.

Rs. Higgins, C. C.

FOR SALE,
BRICK HOUSE

ON Short Street, opposite the Presbyterian Meeting-House, & nearly opposite the Market-House, Lexington.

I will receive in payment, one third Cash, and the balance in property. The payments will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM ROSS.

THE partnership of BLEDSOE & BAYLOR, is dissolved by mutual consent, all those who are indebted to the said firm, are requested to call on Walker Baylor and pay off their respective balances; who has lately returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of GOODS, amongst which are

LOAF & MUSCOVADO Sugars of a superior quality,

BEST GREEN COFFEE; CHO-COLATE & TEAS; MALAGA, TENERIFF, OLD

PORT, SHERRY & MADEIRA WINES.

FIRST & SECOND QUALITY FRENCH BRANDY,

PEPPER, PIMENTO, ALLUM, COP-PERS & MADDER.

QUEENS WARE assorted HARD WARE & CUTLERY assorted.

He has also on hand, a quantity of Mann's Lick SALT, of a superior quality two years old.

N. B. Country merchants and others may be supplied with any article in the above line on the most moderate terms for CASH.

Trotter & Scott,
ing for sale, at their Store, in Lexington, a complete assortment of

23 MERCHANDIZE,

Well fitted to the present and approaching seasons, consisting of Dry Goods Groceries, Queens and Glass Ware, Bar-Iron, Steel, Imported Cutlaries, Nails, Window Glass, Bolted-Cloths, suited for Merchant or Country Work—like-wise a supply of Mann's Lick Salt, all of which will be sold at their usual low prices for Cash.

Lexington, April 20, 1851.

68 LANDS TO SELL

At a Reasonable Price, viz.

12362 2 3 acres, in Monroe very county, bounded on the south by Red river, on the north by Beaver creek, and a branch of slate, the tract includes the whole Indian creek and its branches which afford many lots for mills, it is well timbered and watered with a great number of never failing springs besides Indian creek, it is well suited for cultivation the broken, it is intermixed with fine bottom, with a little trouble and a small expense will produce profits out of cultivation may be got in one part of the tract. The title indisputable.

11640 1 3 acres, on the north side of the North fork of Kentucky river, six miles above the mouth, running up the river with the meanders thereof of 1100 poles when reduced to a straight line, the soil pretty level and rich. The title indisputable.

2357 1 2 acres, on the west side of the North fork of Rock-Castle river, Madison county.

300 acres, in Garrard county on White Oak run opposite the mouth of Hickman creek, the road to Danville crosses the tract N. E. & S. W. about 2 3 of a mile, it is of a very early entry.

418 acres, military land on the bank of Cumberland river joining the town of Clarksville well watered and wooded.

49 town lots and out lots in the field town of Clarksville.

6000 acres, of land in several small grants referred to the heirs of Virginia, and claimed by two acts of Congress, lying on the bank of the river Kanawha, near the town of the same name, territory N. W. of the Ohio.

200 acres, military land in the Illinois grant N. W. of the Ohio, 918 poles from the river and opposite 18 miles inland which lies about 25 miles above Louisville, the tract is not far from a flourishing settlement in the grant.

N. B. McGree, Produce, Merchandise, Lott & Houder in Lexington, Paris or Danville will be taken in part a good plantation between Lexington and Mount Sterling will command a profitable bargain for the purchaser of a considerable quantity of said lands. For further information apply to

P. D. Robert,

High street Lexington.

ALEXANDER PARKER

Has just received in addition to his former assortment,

Port Wine, Tanners' Oil, Copperas,

Muscovado Sugar and India

Naukeens.

Lexington, July 13th, 1851.

Barren County, Id.

June Court of Quarter Sessions, 1851.

Amos Lowry, Complainant,

John Bell, Haden Trigg, John Mely, John Matthews, Abel Hornum, William H. Ellis, John McFarren, and John Gily, Defendants.

IN CRANCERY.

THE defendant, Bell, not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rule of this court, and it appearing satisfactory to the court that he is not an inhabitant of this county, on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that unless the said defendant Bell, appear here at the next court of quarter sessions, for Barren county, and answer the complainant's bill, that the same shall be taken pro confesso, and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette two months, successively, and another posted up at this court house door, and also one other copy thereof at the front door of Mount Taber meeting house in Barren county.

A copy, Tels.

Richd. Garnett, C. C. & S. C.

RICE—For Sale,

AT the Kentucky Vine Yard, about five miles above the mouth of Hickman, on the Kentucky river, a Quantity of EXCELLENT rice will be put up for sale, or upwards half will be furnished at six pence per pound, delivered either at the Vine Yard, or at the mouth of Hickman.

March 24th, 1851.

J. J. Dufour.

FOR SALE.

A TAN YARD,

WITH a small Rock and materials for carrying it on; with about thirty or forty acres of land, twelve acres cleared, lying in Woodford county, ten miles from the court house, eighteen from Lexington, and about a mile and a quarter from the Kentucky river, within half a mile of Fromans iron works, grist-mill and saw-mill; there is a good wagon road from thence to the river; there is eight vats, line &c. with a good mill-house, two good cabins, and a never failing spring, with a fall of about 20 feet; the situation for convenience of water, and bark, is superior to any I have seen in the State, those inclining to purchase will please apply to me on the premises, or to David or Thomas Reid, Lexington.

WILLIAM REID.

FOR SALE,

THE property lately occupied in this town, by Mr. Arthur Thompson, and at present by Mr. Dellum, consisting of a Two Story

FRAME HOUSES,

newly finished, large and convenient, with a large Stable and Kitchen, good Smoke House, and Three Lots belonging to the above premises.

Also two hundred acres of GOOD QUALIFIED LAND, lying on the head of Salt River, about five miles from this town; the title clear of every kind of dispute; the Land is well watered, but not very improved. A liberal credit will be given for the payment, and the whole amount will be received in Produce. The terms were made known by application to Messrs. Cochran & Thurbill, merchants, of Philadelphia, or the subscribers, in Danville.

J. BIRNEY.

Danville, 9th February, 1851.

BLANKS

OF VARIOUS KINDS,

May be had at this office.

Alexander Parker,

HAS just imported, and now opening at his Store, opposite the Court-House, in Lexington, a very large and elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Stationary, Hard, Queens, China and Glass Ware, which he will sell on the most reduced prices for Cash.

N. B. In the above assortment there is Cut Nails of every size, Saw-Mill Cranks, Bolted-Cloths, and a large quantity of Coarse Mullin, assorted, which will be sold by the bale or piece, lower than usual.

Lexington, April 20, 1851.

STRAYED

FROM my plantation near Clark run, eight miles from Lexington, the 18th of March, A DARK BAY FILLEY, two years old this spring, about fourteen hands high, flout made, not branded, long mane and tail, fair in forehead, one white star in a roun, some white on her hind feet, a scar on her left buttock. Any person that will bring the said filley to me, or give information, shall be handsomely rewarded by

Walter Warfield.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND,

OF about 1200 Acres, on Licking, six miles from the Ohio—it is Good Farming Land, and will be sold together, or divided into smaller tracts, to suit the purchaser.—The terms will be low for CASH and TOBACCO—Apply to

Geo. Poyzer.

Lexington, Jan. 17th 1851.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON the third Monday in October will be sold to the highest bidder, by the Clerk of the Court, all the Lands belonging to Benjamin Netherland, lying in Jefferson county, or in much of each tract as will discharge said state tax thereon, for the year 1850.

PATRICK GRAY, Shfr.

July 13th, 1851.

NOTICE,

THAT agreeable to a decretal order of the Bracken Quarter Court, there will be expold to sale in the town of Augusta on the 19th day of October next, one hundred and twenty-seven acres of land on Little Bracken, in the county aforesaid, with the plan thereof by their names, viz. No. 95, 25, 73, 29, 27, 79, 81, 114, 26, 28, 37, 74, 89, 91 and one out lot of two and a half acres adjoining Main and Back streets; also, 350 Gallons of salt water. The same being managed by Samuel and William Brooks, to John H. Radcliff and John Galspard Smith, and will be sold for ready money at what it will bring.

JOHN D. DAVIS,

SAML. MORAND,

JOHN HUNT.

12th August 1851.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

One or Two APPRENTICES to the

Tanning & Currying Business.

WM. STORY.

Georgetown, August 17th, 1851.

TO BE SOLD,

AT the house of the subscriber, living on the Georgetown road, one mile and a half from Lexington, at public vendue, on Thursday the 24th inst. a number of

HORNED CATTLE,

of every description. Twelve month credit will be given, and bond and approved security required; but no bond will be taken to exceed five pounds.—If a purchaser buys more than the amount of five pounds, he must expect to give separate bonds.

JOHN WALLACE.

September 3d, 1851.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I shall attend with commission-ers appointed by the county court of Washington, on the first Monday in November next, at Richard M'Daniel's, in said county, and thence proceed to the beginning of a survey of one thousand acres, made in my own name, on Long Lick Creek, a branch of the Great Fork, and thence to the depositions of witnesses, to perpetuate their testimony with respect to the calls, thereof, and shall continue (if necessary) from day to day, until the business is finished.

JOSEPH TROTTER.

September 24, 1851.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT we shall attend on Tuesday the 6th October, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock in the morning, at a pond, and top of a knob, in Fleming county, called for in John Mofly's entry of thirty thousand acres, about fifteen miles north East from the Upper Blue Lick.—And the next day, between the hours of ten and twelve, at the Mud Lick, on Johnson, in the same county, to perpetuate testimony concerning John Peter's settlement and pre-emption. And the same day, between the hours of two and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the mouth of Mud Lick Fork of Johnson, in the same county, to perpetuate testimony to establish Andrew Lear's beginning of one hundred acres. And the next day, between ten and twelve o'clock, at a rock, called for in Ball Holmes's entry for fifteen thousand acres, in Nicholas county, about three or four miles South West of the Upper Blue Lick. We shall attend with the commissioners at the above mentioned places, to do such acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

Lewis Craig, Philomus Thomas, & John Winn.

September 1st, 1851.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living at Delany's ferry, Mercer county, one Bay Mare, about thirteen hands high, supplied by his fourteen years old, on the neck of the subscriber, and under the mane, this Mare has some white hair in her forehead, and has a small bell on, appraised to \$1, 10s.

JOSEPH DELANY.